

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2016.02.507>

Type: Poster Presentation

Final Abstract Number: 42.039

Session: Poster Session II

Date: Friday, March 4, 2016

Time: 12:45–14:15

Room: Hall 3 (Posters & Exhibition)

Transporting snakebite victims to appropriate health facility to save lives through emergency ambulance service in India

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Background: Background: Out of 216 species of snakes in India, 52 are known to be venomous, the big four venomous snakes are Cobra, Krait, Russell's viper, and Saw scaled viper. In India 15000 to 20000 deaths are reported every year due to snake bites.

Methods and Materials: Analysis of records was done for the year 2014. Source: Server Query Language data from GVK EMRI operating states. Data analysis was done using MS Excel. Victims who complained of Snake Bite and decided to avail or use the Emergency Ambulance Service of GVK EMRI through toll free number 108 emergency services for the period of 12 months (January to December 2014) from GVK EMRI 10 States and 2 Union Territories.

Results: Results: Total 29,461 snake bite cases were enrolled in this study period. Of these 28436 (97%) used and 1025(3%) did not used 108 transportation. 26810 (94%) were total hospital admitted and 1626 (6%) were assessed to not require the transportation service-of these 107 cases had expired before the EMS arrival, 22 were given first aid, 69 cases were expired on reaching to the hospital. Type of hospitals patients transported and admitted to: Government 23996, Private 2614 and Trust 200. Overall mean response time was 00:22:56, on scene 00:10:06, scene to hospital arrival 00:47:02 (hh:mm:ss). Out of 26810 admitted cases 8652 completed 48 hours follow up: 6149-All right and discharged from the hospital, 1893 -Stable, out of danger but still in hospital, 9-Condition is still critical-in hospital, 408- had expired after 48 hours of transportation and status could not be stated in 183 cases (EMS 108 activated by bystander).

Conclusion: Conclusion: The GVK EMRI ambulances that are fully equipped with all life saving equipments and drugs including anti snake venom are able to save lives in critical condition of snakebite victims while they call on toll free number 108 in 16 states of India. This model needs to be replicated in other parts of the country and also in high snakebite incident countries of Asia and Africa.

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Time: 12:45–14:15

Room: Hall 3 (Posters & Exhibition)

Health status of industrial workforce in district Lahore Pakistan



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Background: Industrial labour is an important population section as it is actively engaged in the industry of the nation. Labour work force and health have bi-directional relationship, as hazardous work can produce negative effect on health in terms of injury and disease. Since sickness and absenteeism is an indicator to measure the health status of Labour workforce as well as an important indicator to measure the functioning of the industrial establishments; therefore, it has been focused to describe the distribution of their health status in this project.

Methods & Materials: Study Design: Descriptive epidemiological cross sectional study

Settings: Nawaz Sharif Social Security Hospital, Lahore

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Settings: Nawaz Sharif Social Security Hospital, Lahore

Methodology: Industrial labour (patients) presented at Nawaz Sharif social Security Hospital, Lahore to seek treatment were included in this study.

Sample Size (87,278): A total number of 87,278 patients were included in this project.

It was a time based study for the period from July, 2013 through June, 2014.

Methods

Results: The average age of patients was 36.5 + 10.5 years, which is the productive age group. Out of a total of 87,278 labour patients 83160 (95.28%) were male and 4118 (4.72%) were female. Among the patients 22046 (25.26%) were recorded with infectious diseases and 65232 (74.74%) were recorded as non-infectious diseases. Among infectious diseases, the most frequent conditions with a ranking in the descending order was gastro-intestinal disorders with a number of 10719 (48.62%), tuberculosis & chest infection were 7497 (34.01%) followed by 3699 (16.78%) suffering with skin diseases, while 123 (0.56%) were of hepatitis-C virus (HCV) and the least with hepatitis-B i.e. 08 (0.04%).

Among non-infectious diseases the most common patients reported were 16902 (25.94%) with cardiovascular diseases followed by 10306 (15.80%) of orthopedics, 7439 (11.40%) of urology, 5422 (8.31%) of diabetes and 5047 (7.74%) of various eye diseases.

Conclusion: The number of absenteeism due to tuberculosis & pulmonary disorders were statistically higher than number of absenteeism due to other diseases ($P < 0.001$). This magnitude of problem would double the burden on exchequer of the organization concerned with the quality of healthcare services at all levels and improvement in it. The health status of labour workforce affects the economic productivity of the nation's wealth, therefore, comprehensive health & labour policy is needed to address the health issues of the labour workforce which is the need of the hour, so as to achieve the maximum outcome in a decent work environment.